pVAC2-mcs

A plasmid designed for the production of neutralizing antibodies

Catalog code: pvac2

For research use only

Version 21G21-JC

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Content:

- 20 µg of lyophilized pVAC2-mcs plasmid DNA.
- 1 ml of Zeocin™ (100 mg/ml)

Storage and Stability:

- Products are shipped at room temperature.
- Lyophilized DNA is stable 12 months when stored at -20˚C.
- Resuspended DNA is stable 12 months when stored at -20˚C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- Store Zeocin™ at 4 °C or at -20 °C. The expiry date is specified on the product label.

Quality control:

- Plasmid DNA was prepared using affinity column and lyophilized.
- Plasmid construct has been confirmed by restriction analysis sequencing.

GENERAL PRODUCT USE

pVAC2-mcs is a DNA vaccine vector specifically designed to stimulate a humoral immune response by intramuscular injection. Antigenic proteins are targeted and anchored to the cell surface by cloning the gene of interest that possesses a natural signal sequence upstream of the C-terminal transmembrane anchoring domain of the placental alkaline phosphatase (PLAP). The antigenic peptide produced on the surface of muscle cells is thought to be taken up by antigen presenting cells (APCs) and processed through the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II pathway[1, 2, 3].

pVAC2-mcs may be used to:

Clone a gene encoding an antigenic protein of your choice. pVAC2-mcs is designed for the cloning of an antigenic gene that already possesses a signal sequence. The MCS is located upstream of the GPI anchoring domain of PLAP. The MCS contains several restriction sites that are compatible with many other enzymes, thus facilitating cloning.

Express an antigenic protein directly within transfected cells. The expression of the antigenic protein is driven by the strong rhesus monkey EF1 promoter. The secreted protein is anchored to cell membrane since the MCS is located upstream of the glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchoring domain of human PLAP.

PLASMID FEATURES

• **SV40 enhancer** which is comprised of a 72-base-pair repeat allows the enhancement of gene expression in a large host range. The enhancement varies from 2-fold in non-permissive cells to 20-fold in permissive cells. Furthermore, the SV40 enhancer is able to direct nuclear localization of plasmids.

• **rhEF1 prom:** The elongation factor-1 alpha (EF-1α) is one of the most abundant proteins in eukaryotic cells and is expressed in almost all kinds of mammalian cells. The promoter of this 'housekeeping' gene exhibits a strong activity, higher than viral promoters such as SV40 and RSV promoters and, on the contrary to the CMV promoter, yields persistent expression of the transgene *in vivo*. The rhesus monkey EF-1α promoter shares 92.9% homology with its human counterpart and displays an activity similar to the human EF-1α promoter.

• **PLAP sa** is a hydrophobic COOH-terminal sequence of 32 residues which is eliminated during processing of the preprotein. The proteolytic cleavage of the C-terminal propeptide after Asp3 is catalyzed by a transaminase which simultaneously adds a GPI tail to the Asp residue.

• **EF1 pAn** is a strong polyadenylation signal. InvivoGen uses a sequence starting after the stop codon of the EF1 cDNA and finishing after a bent structure rich in GT.

• **pMB1 ori:** a minimal *E. coli* origin of replication to limit vector size but with the same activity as the longer Ori.

• **MCS** contains the following restriction sites:

Bam HI, *Eco* RV, *Bgl* II, and *Eco* RI

- *Bam* HII is compatible with *Bgl* I, *Bst* YI and *Bcl* I.
- *Eco* RV is compatible with any other blunt-end restriction enzymes.
- *Bam* HII is compatible with *Bgl* I, *Bst* YI and *Bcl* I.
- *Eco*RI is compatible with *Apo* I, *Mfe* I and *Tsp* 509I.

• **EM7** is a bacterial promoter that enables the constitutive expression of the antibiotic resistance gene in *E. coli.*

• **Sh-ΔCpG** is a new allele of the *Sh ble* gene conferring resistance to Zeocin™. In order to reduce the immunogenicity of this bacterial gene all CpG motifs have been removed by chemically synthesizing the gene. The *Sh-ΔCpG* gene allows the selection of *E. coli* clones transformed with the pVAC plasmid.

Note: *Stable transfection of clones cannot be performed due to the absence of an eukaryotic promoter upstream of the Sh-ΔCpG gene.*

• **Term:** The *E. coli rpmB/G* terminator allows efficient transcription termination of the *Sh-ΔCpG* gene.

METHODS

Plasmid resuspension

Quickly spin the tube containing the lyophilized plasmid to pellet the DNA. To obtain a plasmid solution at 1 µg/µl, resuspend the DNA in 20 µl of sterile H_2O. Store resuspended plasmid at -20 °C.

Plasmid amplification and cloning

Plasmid amplification and cloning can be performed in *E. coli* GT116 or in other commonly used laboratory *E. coli* strains, such as DH5α.

Zeocin™ usage

This antibiotic can be used for *E. coli* at 25 µg/ml in liquid or solid media and at 50-200 µg/ml to select Zeocin™-resistant mammalian cells.

References:

1. Corr M. *et al.,* 1999. In vivo priming by DNA injection occurs predominantly by antigen transfer. J Immunol. 163(9):4721-7.
2. Forns X. *et al.,* 1999. DNA immunization of mice and macaques with plasmids encoding hepatitis C virus envelope E2 protein expressed intracellularly and on the cell surface. Vaccine 17:1992-2002.
3. McCluskie MJ *et al.,* 1999. Route and method of delivery of DNA vaccine influence immune responses in mice and non-human primates. Mol Med 5:287-300.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT
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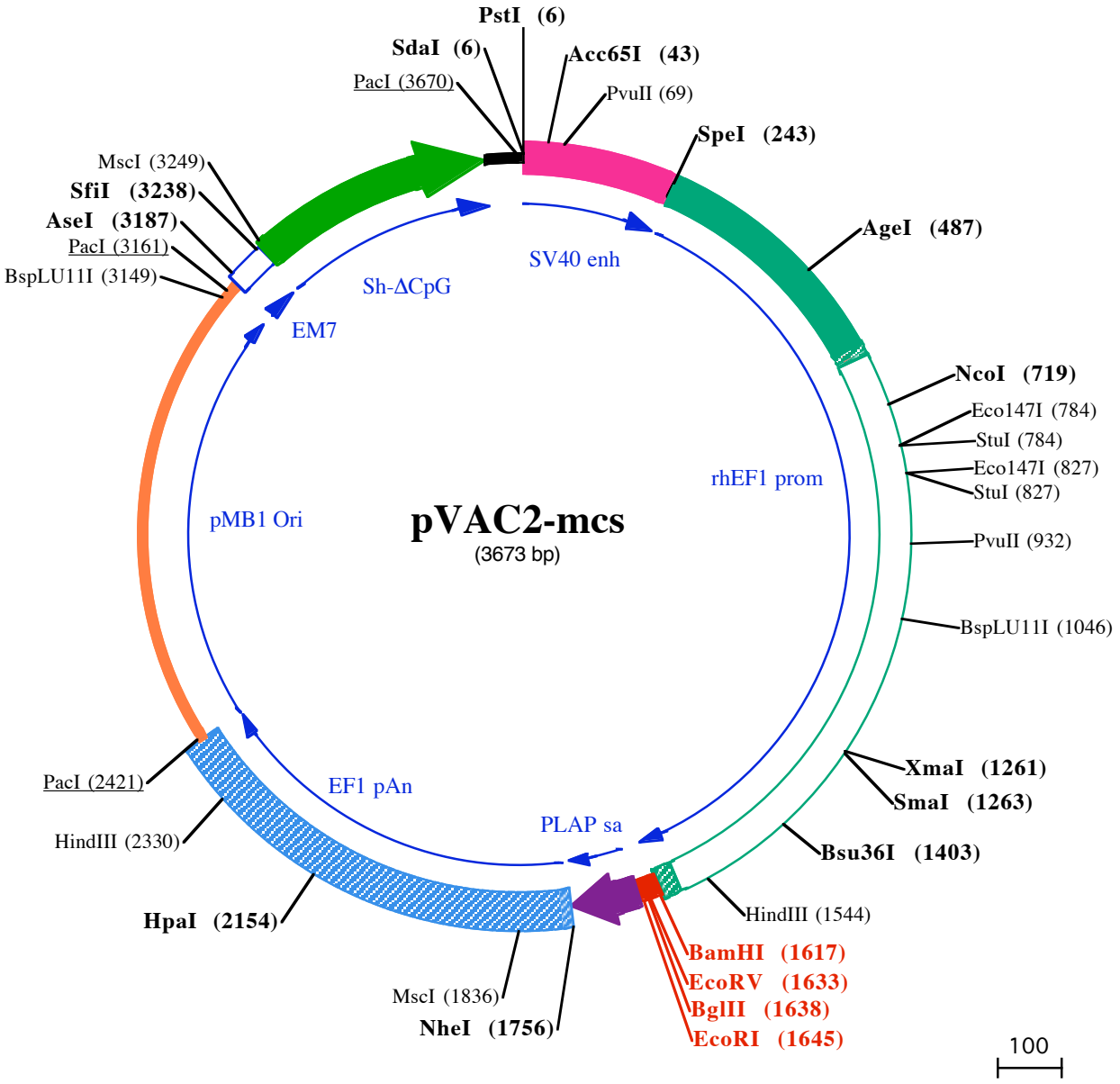
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SdaI (6)
Acc65I (43)
PacI (3670)
PvuII (69)
SpeI (243)
MscI (3249)
SfiI (3238)
AseI (3187)
PacI (3161)
BspLU11I (3149)
AgeI (487)
SV40 enh
Sh-ΔCpG
EM7
NcoI (719)
Eco147I (784)
StuI (784)
Eco147I (827)
StuI (827)
rhEF1 prom
pMB1 Ori
PvuII (932)
BspLU11I (1046)
XmaI (1261)
SmaI (1263)
PacI (2421)
EF1 pAn
PLAP sa
Bsu36I (1403)
HindIII (2330)
HindIII (1544)
HpaI (2154)
BamHI (1617)
EcoRV (1633)
BglII (1638)
EcoRI (1645)
MscI (1836)
NheI (1756)
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InvivoGen


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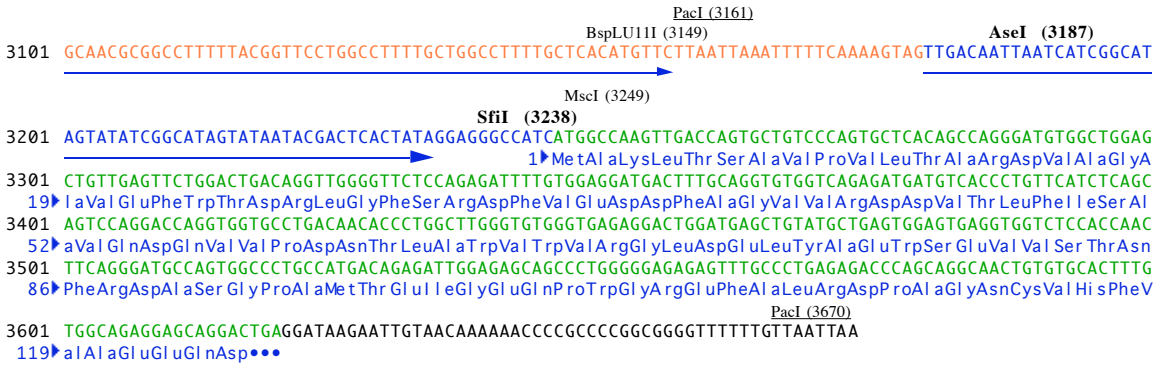
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